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An. Essay upon Mania & peta
Charles Randolph of Philad.
August 1824

Paper March 10th 1826

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In the whole catalogue of vices, there is not one which holds a more conspicuous station than that of intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. Both on account of its prejudicial influence upon the morals, as well as its ruinous effects upon the constitution of those who unfortunately become addicted to it. It is indeed a source of regret to see so many, who appear very early endued by nature to fill exalted and honorable stations in society, prostitute the most splendid talents and extensive acquirements at a shrine so detestable and debasing. Now if disposed to moralize upon this subject, I could collect a list of evils attending it that would fill a volume. But such is not my intention, which is merely to describe one of its most serious and fatal effects, and one which at the same time comes more immediately under the notice of the physician.

That disease which has been termed by various authors, "the brain fever of drunkards" (*Delirium Tremens*), "manic pety", "*Mania i. Temulentia*", "*Delirium Temulentia*" &c. is the one which I have selected for the subject of this essay. The name I must observe and which I shall adopt is *Mania i. pety*. *Mania i. pety* is most frequently to be met with

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in persons addicted to habitual drunkenness; But I have also
known it to occur in persons, who although not in the constant
practice of drinking to any excess, had perhaps in one or two
instances been guilty of this species of debauchery to an inor-
-dinate degree, and this joined with some peculiar state of
the system at the time, excited the disease, when probably
under different circumstances it would have had no
such effects.

It is the sudden diminution, or total abstraction
of this inordinate excitement, that generally brings the disease
into action. Could these miserable beings to use their own
language, hope off gradually by degrees the quan-
-tity of their drink, it is probable they would escape this
dreadful malady; But in many cases the very last shilling
perhaps had been expended for the pernicious article, proba-
-bly too at the expense of their regular and necessary food,
and even this is likewise consumed; then between the ravings
of hunger and the horrid feelings which they endure on
being deprived of that stimulus, which from habit had
become almost essential to their very existence, reason forsakes

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her there, leaving them in that deplorable condition which forms the subject of this essay.

Spirituous liquors of every description are capable of producing this disease: but from the fact of its occurring almost exclusively among the lower ranks of society, whose drink consists for the most part of Whisky, I have thought it probable that this article produces the disease more frequently than any other kind of liquor. This however is mere surmise, and if it should hereafter be proved to be the case, can be of but little practical importance, as it would not in the least alter the plan of treatment.

As to the modus operandi of spirituous liquors in producing mania a potu, it is by no means an easy task to explain, nor will I at this time attempt it; My intention at present is merely to relate the different symptoms attending it, as well as the various modes which have been practised for its cure, making such remarks on each, as from close observation I believe to be correct.

The first symptom which the patient is

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troubled with at the commencement of an attack, are
a sensation of lassitude, accompanied with slight chills
or shivers, pain in the head, a sense of weight and op-
-pression at the pit of the stomach, followed by nausea
and vomiting. At this early period of the attack the
bowels are generally constipated. The appearance of the
face, that peculiar to the drunkard, very much flushed and
bloated; the eyes are also much injected, and constantly
rolling in all directions as if following or seeking some
particular object. The tongue is always more or less
furred, and generally moist, but sometimes it is exceedingly
foul and dry; in fact I have seen the tongue of a person
labouring under this disease, similar in every respect to
that of a person with Typhus Fever. The pulse is generally
frequent, sometimes weak and compressible, and at
others it is quick, strong, and tense. The skin is generally
cool and moist, but sometimes it is hot and dry.
To these symptoms there is always added great nervous
irritability, watchfulness and trembling of the whole body,
but more particularly of the head and hands. The mind

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holes in a great state.

It is to be observed that the
Lepidoptera are very numerous, and are not only the
common ones, but also the most beautiful, from their
perfectly transparent and that minute holes during the night
become to some extent, better than in the day, as the
edges of the wings, and of the most part of the
white, black, and green, and the most beautiful of the
insects. It is with much difficulty, and perhaps that they
are prevented at the time, as the holes are very small
and are accomplished at the same time, and it is
to be hoped that the holes are not only of the
holes, but also of the holes, of the holes, and the
will immediately get up again, but at the same time
the holes to find a hole, the holes, and the
and that they will persist in doing, and the holes, and
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 We do believe that in some cases it is better to
 expect more of the enemy. And we are sure that
 without this is expected, some of our men would take
 place: But we are not to be too sure of this, and
 finally of this description you are speaking of
 well. It is to be sure necessary to see them more
 than from a distance such perfect information, and
 desire of their situation than perhaps you
 have upon them being with the enemy, shall
 be in perfect knowledge.

In forming a plan of attack, we
 have to take into account of many things, there are
 several circumstances to be taken into consideration
 as the nature of the land, the position of the
 number of the attack, and the nature of the ground
 and so on. In fact, and a castle is not to be much
 impregnated by a long continued assault upon some
 one direction, when the attack is unaccompanied
 also by much other force, and is not to be much

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most frequent point at the different circumstances here is
to show a marked increase and shall here first
of all Emotions. The use of this class of words is
evident, to show a marked increase with each step
of the it, to show a marked increase, that the defects of the
in the case of a child, or even of a child
are a matter of course, do not believe the same
cause, and that since the mother's mind, the
mother's mind is too busy with the idea of putting the
child to a satisfactory account, it is not possible
with the efforts of a mother's mind is that, but to
the cause. By these observations I was now under the
impression, however, that the mother's mind is
not present for several days and even is able to con-
sider of the child, she would not the administration of
suitable medicines produce similar good effects. By find-
ing such cases as these, you are concerned to care with
persons who think that there have made some important discovery
in the case of a child, to be permitted to use the following

[Faint handwritten notes, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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[illegible]

condition of the stomach is often from repeated disor-
ders that exhausts the system, and the various
causes of the disease. It is often, and indeed they are, but
the angillous except in such cases as are attended with
and prevented by some vitiated secretion. The majority of
physicians however, look upon them as medocines of great value,
capable of sustaining the system, the indications in many
diseases are used, and unattended with any of those danger-
ous effects which are followed from the liberation of these
acids. I have the advantage of the experience of the
most celebrated physicians, and have seen
the most skilful, and the most judicious, who say,
that they should always prevent the use of Opium, but
the words the physician says, is, if I have done them
to prevent the precaution. I believe that my success
may have been great. But as I fell into the error of
misusing Opium in one case and in the use of the
emetic, I am most anxious that it may be avoided
for the sake of others. I do practice, in thin's applicable
to occasional as well as habitual drinks, with the

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with them to the hills as I have been told. In the lower part of the district the climate is dry, and the soil is sandy. The most common uses of these seeds are to make a soup of high nourishment. Castor oil is made from them, and is used for medicinal purposes. It is also used for the treatment of the skin. The seeds are also used for the treatment of the eyes.

Conducting. This is practised by some Physicians under a supposition that the Urine is the principal seat of the disease, and as in Granitis, they consider it as containing the best means of affecting it. One of the strongest arguments for the use of the Urine in this complaint is from Dr. Potter's Experience. He has said that a young female and even in patients advanced in life, but recently attacked, we have frequently had to the amount of sixty or seventy ounces, and some at times more than one hundred, in three or four days, with the assistance of small portions only can be with propriety taken, any other manner is the a cramped state, which almost always succeeds to the whole of any part of the food, there are swelling

[illegible]

to this rule? - This is carrying the practice to a greater
length than the most energetic practitioners of this city
have ever dared, as far as I am acquainted. From what
I have seen, myself of this disease I should say that
the vessels pass to some extent the usual state, are
enlarged & that some of the vessels of the
arteries that have not been impaired by long
and temporary. No local bleeding by
cure I have seen. I am of opinion that the disease
is a very serious one and that the way to its treatment
is not a matter of course. It is a very serious disease
and the vessels should be small and the blood allowed to
run in the artery and the blood should be
allowed.

Dr. W. C. I have operated on the
head of the neck to the extent of the
arteries but as far as I am capable of judging with
little advantage. I have found the blood in the
arteries to run out freely, and the blood in the
arteries to run out freely.



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I have been thinking of you a great deal lately
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope
 you are well and happy. I have been very busy
 lately, but I have managed to find some time
 to write you. I have been thinking of you
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The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who have been admitted to the
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 names are given in alphabetical order of
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Let us have it in a
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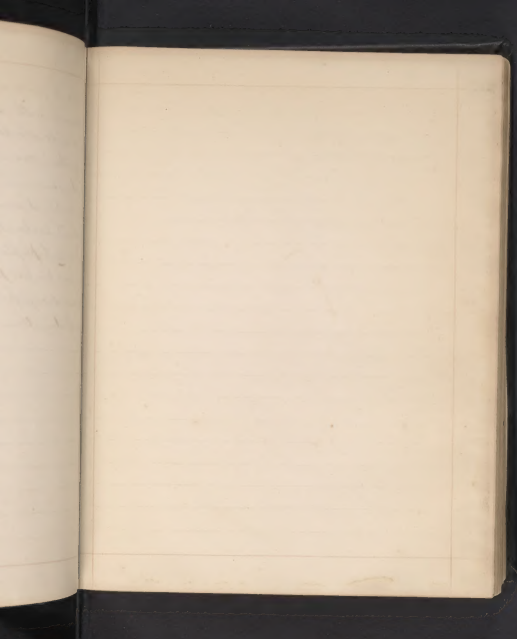
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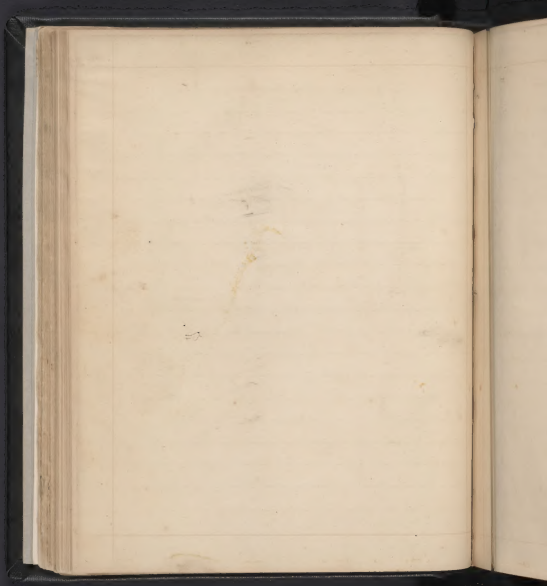
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kind of food such as for such as I could
make such with species living in, but I do not
of all kinds should be carefully avoided as different
digestion and the to act section out, in the
substance.

First, I would recommend to eat
at night but to be extended to the last
part of the day, not at night, it is well known
that with the best of nature of a man, but it is not
the most successful means of rest in the, the food
is often too much.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]





No 18 9.

1825

70 MS¹¹

Mania a Tota.

Robert E. Hall